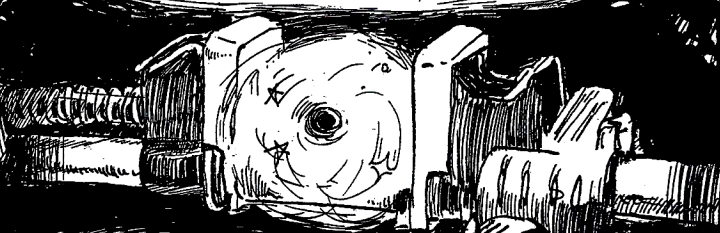


WHERE DO THEY COME FROM? Black holes form massive stars run out of fuel to counteract their gravity and collapse, becoming smaller and more dense. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar was among the first astrophysicists to theorize about what happens next.

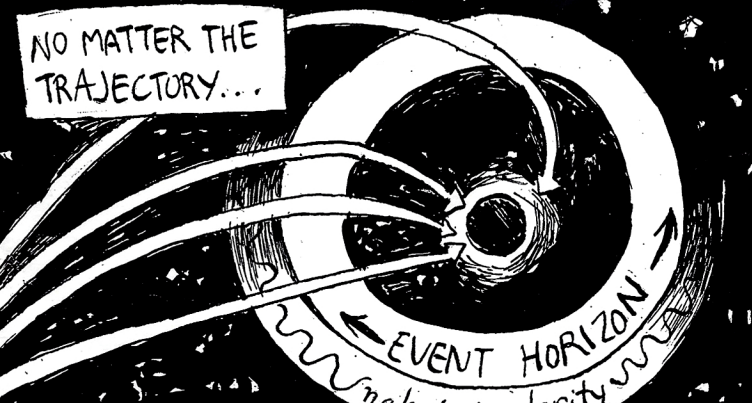


If the star's mass is below a certain threshold (now known as the Chandrasekhar limit), it will stabilize itself and become a white dwarf or a neutron star. If the star's mass is ABOVE the limit it may continue to collapse to a point of infinite density, and possibly become a black hole!

IN THEORY, IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A BLACK HOLE TO FORM WITHOUT A GRAVITATIONAL COLLAPSE. BLACK HOLES WITH A RELATIVELY LOW MASS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FORMED BY THE DEMISE OF A STAR. INSTEAD THEY MAY HAVE BEEN CREATED BY SOME EXTERNAL COMPRESSING FORCE.



THERE MAY ALSO BE PRIMORDIAL BLACK HOLES FORMED BY RANDOM AREAS OF DENSE MATTER IN THE EARLY EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE



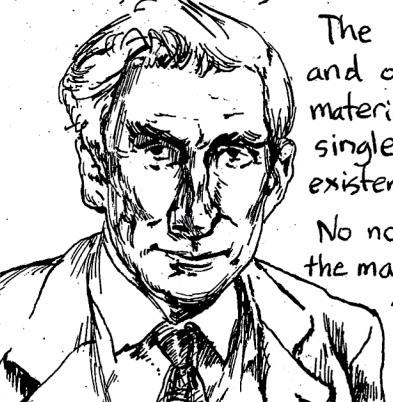
ALL ROADS LEAD TO DEATH

Around every black hole is a point at which the gravitational attraction becomes too great to withstand. Beyond this point—the event horizon—escape is impossible. Not even light can avoid being sucked in, which doesn't leave much hope for anything else.

The naked singularity is the last point at which objects entering a black hole can still be seen. Freaky things happen to spacetime around these parts, like Sam Neill's acting.

WHOA... SUPERMASSIVE, DUDE...

IF A BLACK HOLE is sufficiently massive and located in a densely populated region of space, i.e. the center of a galaxy, it will attract nearby objects in its environment, consuming stars, planets, and other materials, and growing more and more massive. These supermassive black holes are now thought to be at the center of many galaxies, including our own. ★



The observation of galaxies and other huge amounts of material in orbit around a single point is proof of the existence of black holes. No normal star could reach the mass required to sustain such an orbit (millions of times the mass of our sun).

★ This was predicted by Cambridge astrophysicist Martin Rees in 1971, well before the black hole at the center of the Milky way was actually discovered!



The term "black hole" was not coined until well into the 20th century, but scientists have long theorized about their existence. Under the assumption that light is a particle and therefore subject to the effects of gravity, 1783 have suggested that there could be stars so massive that their gravity would trap any light they emit.

GRAVITY OF THEIR TRENDEOUS MASS & DENSITY WHICH NOTHING CAN ESCAPE DUE TO THE SPACE TIME. RATHER, THEY ARE AREAS FROM THE GRAVITATIONAL WELLS THEY PRODUCE IN IN THE LITERAL SENSE, UNLESS YOU COUNT BLACK HOLES ARE NOT REALLY "HOLES".

But what are they really?

Public imagination as fully as black holes from their recurring appearances in music, film, and literature, it is clear that we humans have a deep fascination with these mysterious regions of space, which are supposed to swallow up everything nearby—even light!

EVENT HORIZON INFINITE TERROR

MUSE BLACK HOLES REVERENDS

BLACK HOLE SOUNDGARDEN

CHARLES BURNS

BLACK HOLES

AN INTRODUCTION by Dylan Rabe



THE END. OF THESE STRANGE CELESTIAL BODIES. FUTURE IN OUR UNDERSTANDING. IT PRESENTS AN EXCITING NOT YET BEEN OBSERVED, THIS "HAWKING RADIATION" HAS PROPORTIONAL TO THEIR MASS. WHILE RADIATION THAT IS INVERSELY BLACK HOLES EMIT A CLOW OF THERMAL STEPHEN HAWKING BELIEVES THAT THEIR GRAVITATIONAL EFFECTS. HOWEVER, ONLY WAY TO DETECT THEM IS THROUGH CAN DIRECTLY OBSERVE, SO CURRENTLY THE BLACK HOLES DO NOT EMIT ANYTHING WE